

Retail Trade Survey: September 2013 quarter

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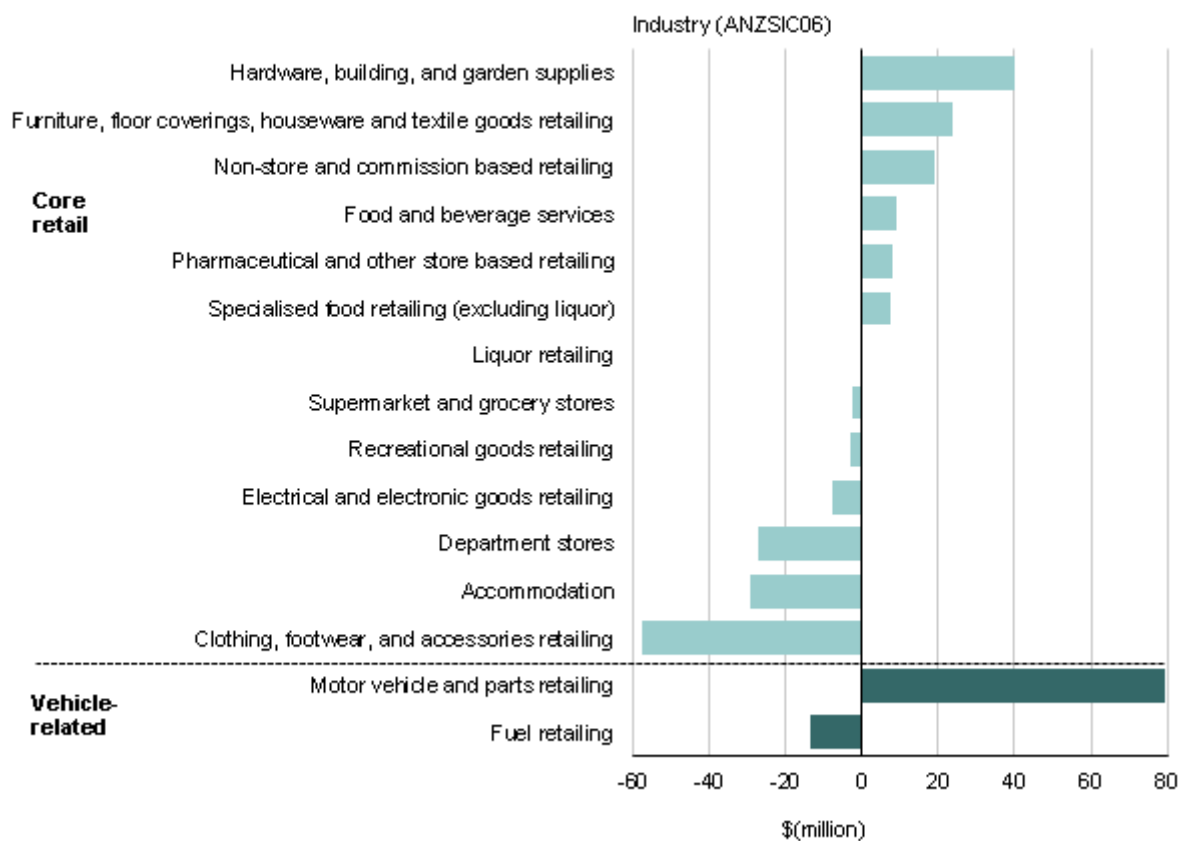
Key facts

For the September 2013 quarter, compared with the June 2013 quarter (seasonally adjusted):

- The total volume of retail sales rose 0.3 percent.
- The total value of retail sales rose 0.6 percent.
- Seven of the 15 retail industries had higher sales volumes.
- Motor-vehicle and parts industry recorded the largest volume increase.

Retail industry contributions to the change in seasonally adjusted sales volumes

Change from June 2013 quarter



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

- Total sales volume up slightly
- Total sales value boosted by vehicle-related industries
- Trends for sales volume and value ease
- Motor-vehicle and parts sales continue to grow
- Hardware, building, and garden supplies on the rise
- Clothing, footwear, and accessories sales fall
- Actual sales volumes and values up on 2012
- Southern regions lead sales increase
- Actual value of stock up on 2012

All values are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Total sales volume up slightly

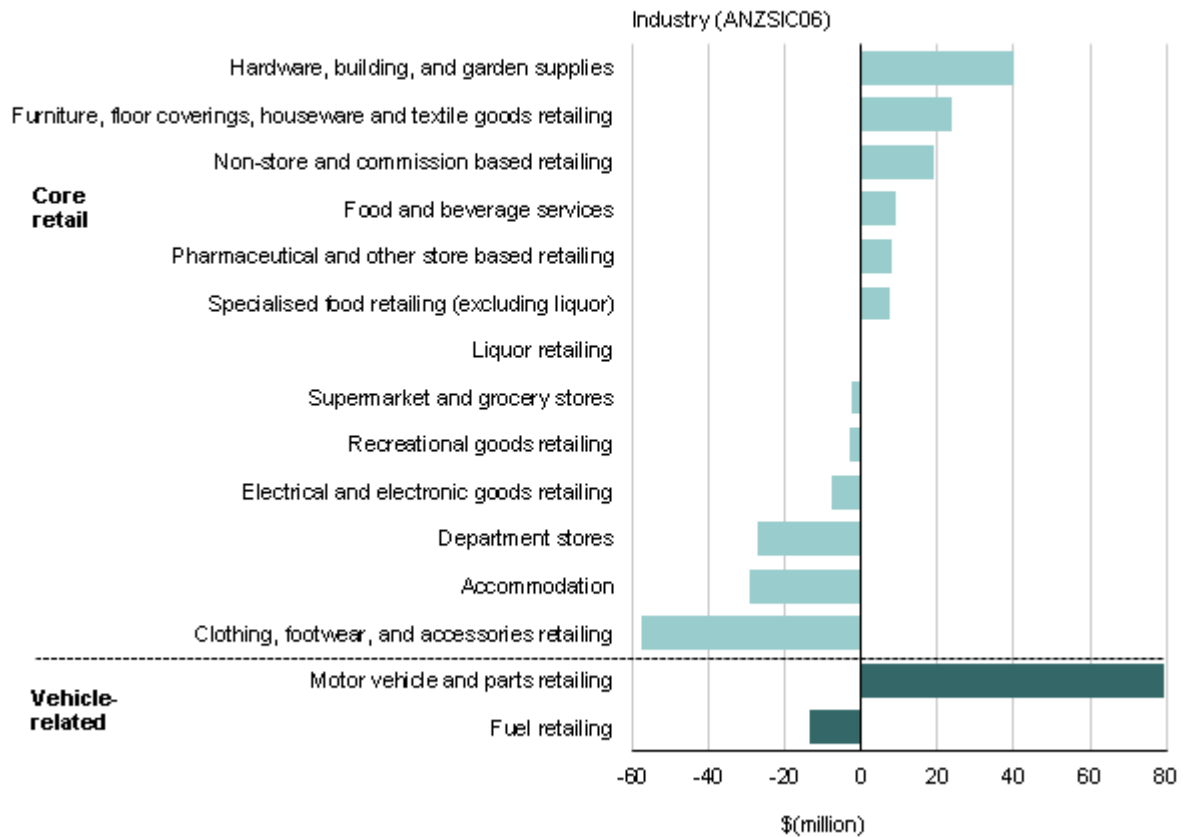
The total retail sales volume rose 0.3 percent in the September 2013 quarter. This follows a 1.5 percent rise in the June 2013 quarter.

The core retail sales volume (which excludes the vehicle-related industries) fell 0.1 percent in the September quarter, after rising 2.1 percent in the June 2013 quarter.

Seven of the fifteen retail industries had higher sales volumes in the latest quarter.

Retail industry contributions to the change in seasonally adjusted sales volumes

Change from June 2013 quarter



Industries with the largest rises this quarter were:

- motor-vehicle and parts retailing, up 3.3 percent
- hardware, building, and garden supplies retailing, up 3.0 percent
- furniture, floor coverings, houseware, and textile goods retailing, up 4.7 percent.

The largest falls this quarter were:

- clothing, footwear, and accessories retailing, down 6.8 percent
- accommodation, down 4.4 percent.

Total sales value boosted by vehicle-related industries

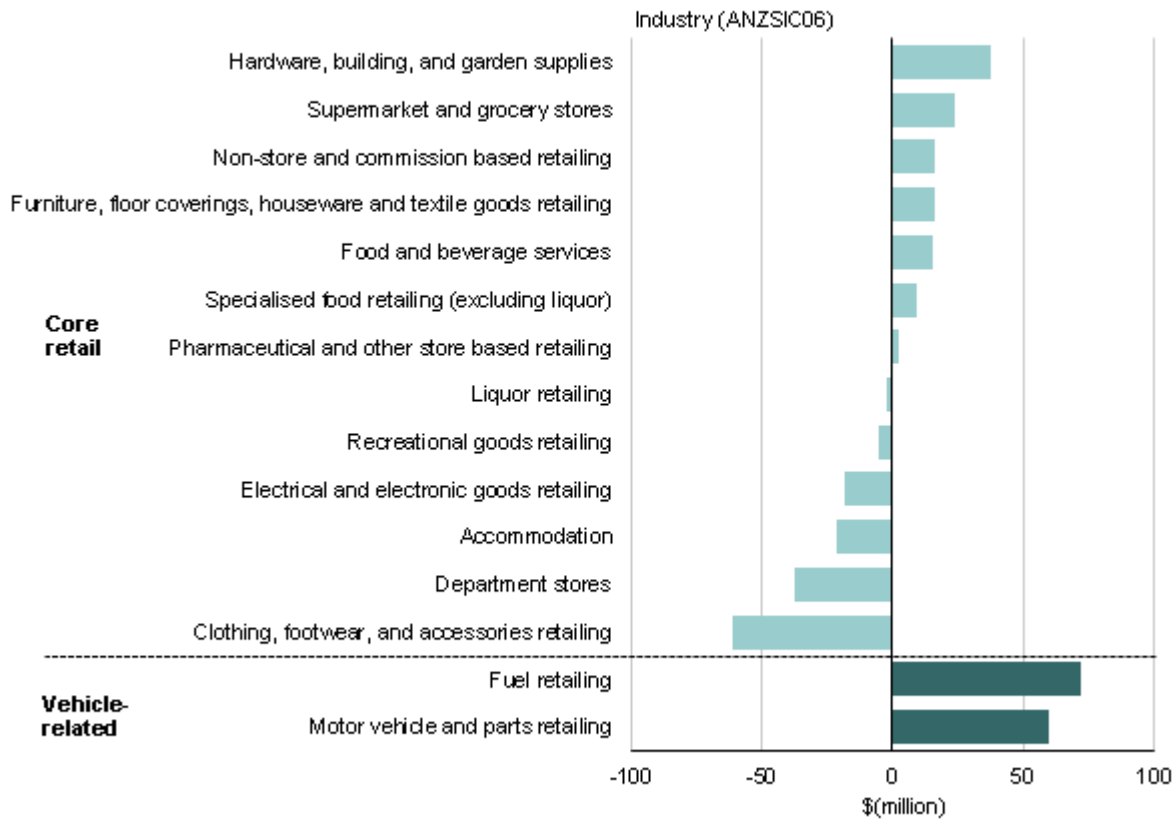
The total value of retail sales rose 0.6 percent (\$108 million) in the September 2013 quarter, following a 0.8 percent (\$140 million) rise in the June 2013 quarter.

In the core retail industries (which exclude the vehicle-related industries) sales fell 0.2 percent (\$25 million) in the September quarter, after a 1.8 percent (\$243 million) rise in the June 2013 quarter.

Nine of the 15 retail industries had higher sales values this quarter.

Retail industry contributions to the change in seasonally adjusted sales values

Change from June 2013 quarter



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Industries driving the September quarter increase were:

- fuel retailing, up 3.9 percent (\$72 million)
- motor-vehicle and parts retailing, up 2.5 percent (\$60 million)
- hardware, building, and garden supplies, up 2.8 percent (\$38 million).

Industries with the largest falls were:

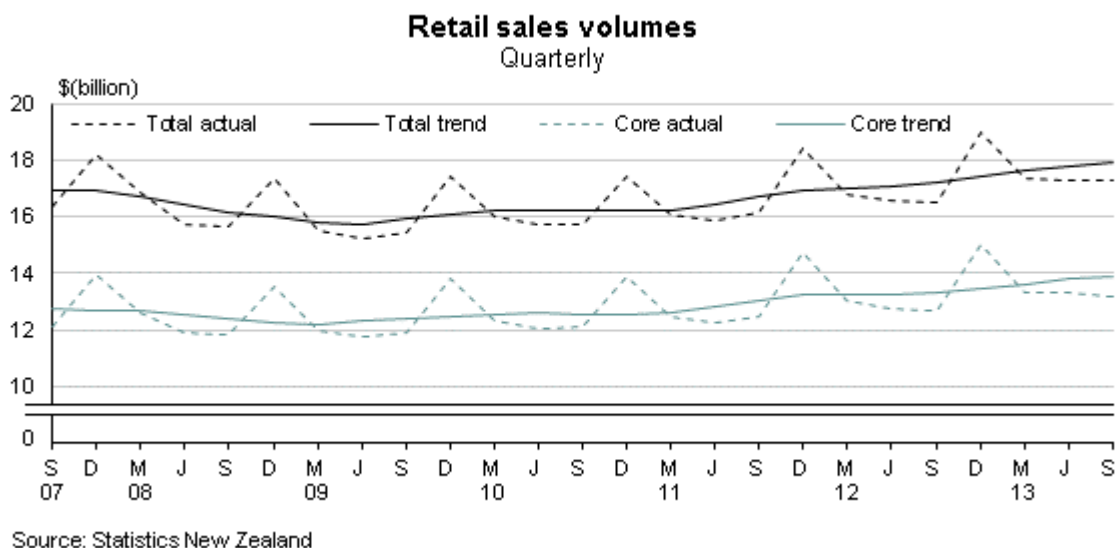
- clothing, footwear, and accessories retailing, down 7.4 percent (\$61 million)
- department stores, down 3.7 percent (\$37 million).

Note: The fuel, and motor-vehicle and parts retailing industries are not seasonally adjusted as they do not show reliable seasonal patterns.

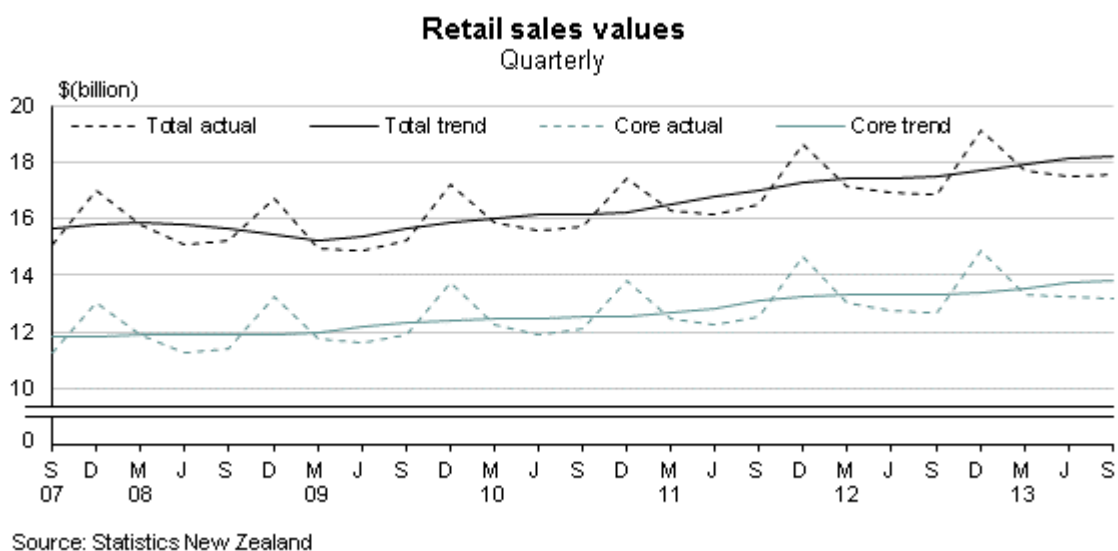
Trends for sales volume and value ease

The trend for the total sales volume has eased slightly in recent quarters, following a period of increased growth late in 2012 and early 2013. The sales volume trend has generally been rising since June 2009, up 14 percent since then.

The core sales volume has generally been rising since the March 2009 quarter, up 14 percent since then.



The trend for the total sales value has risen 19 percent since the period of decline between June 2008 and March 2009. The core sales value has eased slightly, but in general has continued to rise since the series began in 1995.

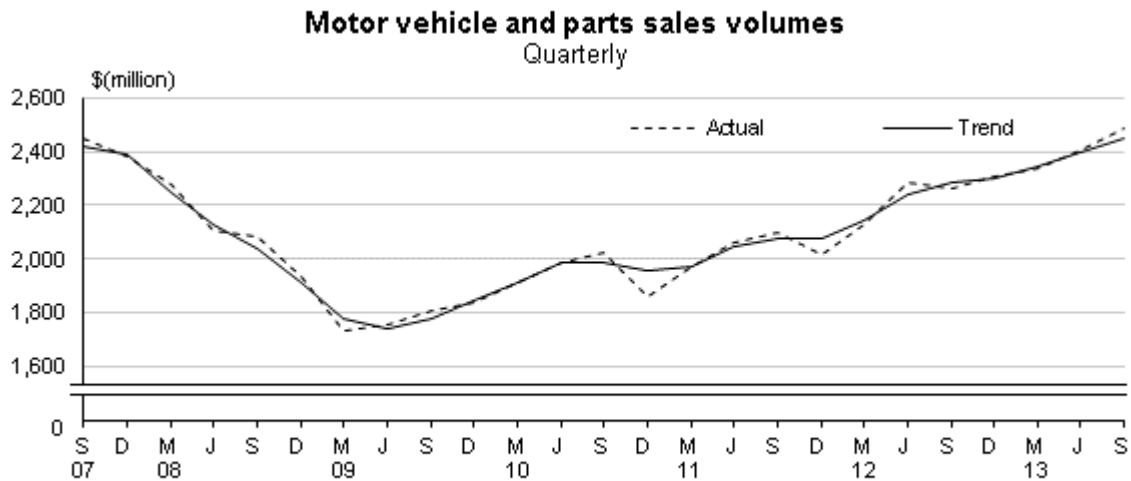


Motor-vehicle and parts sales continue to grow

Sales in this industry are not seasonally adjusted as they do not show a reliable seasonal pattern. The actual numbers can therefore be treated in the same way as seasonally adjusted numbers.

The volume of sales for this industry rose 3.3 percent in the September 2013 quarter, following a 3.0 percent rise in the June 2013 quarter.

The sales value for motor-vehicle and parts rose 2.5 percent (\$60 million). Prices fell 0.8 percent in the September 2013 quarter.



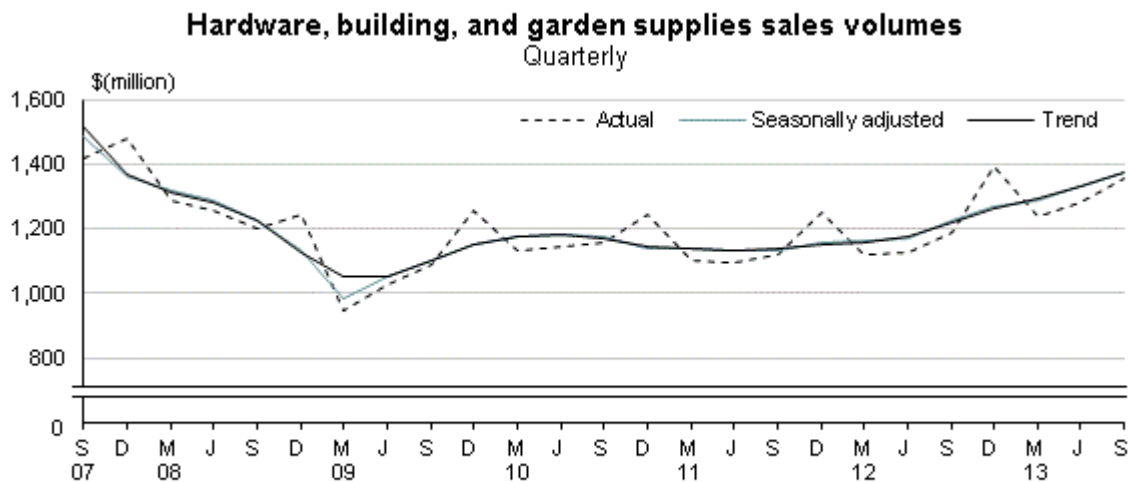
Source: Statistics New Zealand

The trend for the motor-vehicle and parts sales volume has risen 25 percent since a fall in the December 2010 quarter. This trend level reached a new series peak in the latest quarter, to be 1.3 percent above the previous September 2007 peak.

Hardware, building, and garden supplies on the rise

The volume of hardware, building, and garden supplies sales rose 3.0 percent in the September 2013 quarter, following a 3.8 percent rise in the June 2013 quarter.

The sales value for hardware, building, and garden supplies rose 2.8 percent (\$38 million). Prices (which are not seasonally adjusted) increased 0.4 percent in the September 2013 quarter.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

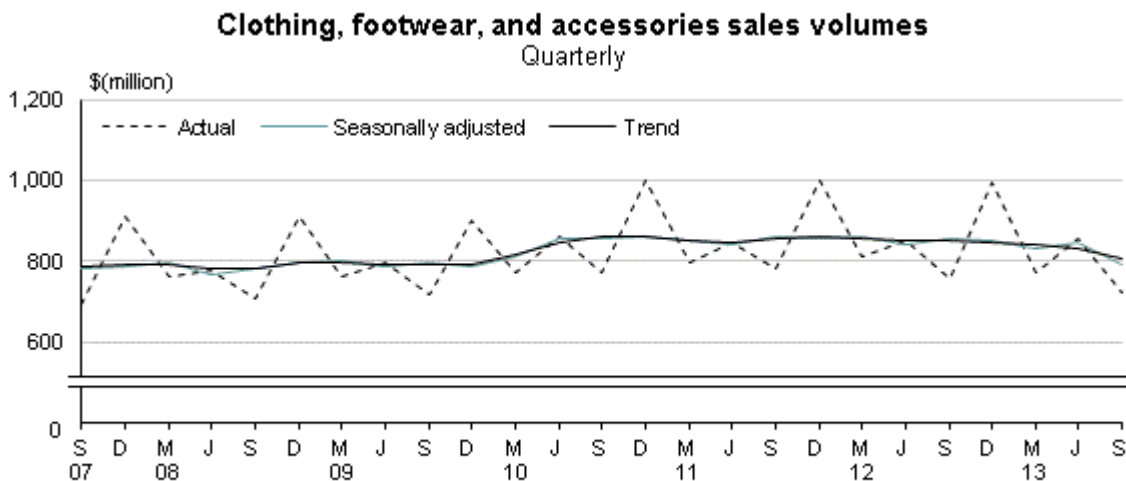
The trend for the hardware, building, and garden supplies sales volume has been rising steadily, up 21 percent since the June 2011 quarter.

Clothing, footwear, and accessories sales fall

The volume of clothing, footwear, and accessories sales fell 6.8 percent in the September 2013 quarter. This was the largest fall since the series began in 1995, and follows a 1.8 percent rise in the June 2013 quarter.

This industry's sales value also recorded the largest fall in the series, down 7.4 percent (\$61 million). Prices (which are not seasonally adjusted) fell 0.9 percent in the September 2013 quarter.

A high number of survey respondents reported lower sales than expected this quarter.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The sales volume trend for clothing, footwear, and accessories has been falling since the December 2011 quarter, and is down 6.5 percent since then.

Note: Data for the clothing, footwear, and accessories retailing industry has been revised for the March 2011 to June 2013 quarters inclusive.

See [revisions](#) for more information.

Actual sales volumes and values up on 2012

In the September 2013 quarter compared with the September 2012 quarter:

- The volume of total actual retail sales rose 4.7 percent.
- The value of total actual retail sales rose 4.5 percent, to \$17.6 billion.
- The volume of core actual retail sales rose 4.3 percent.
- The value of core actual retail sales rose 3.8 percent, to \$13.2 billion.

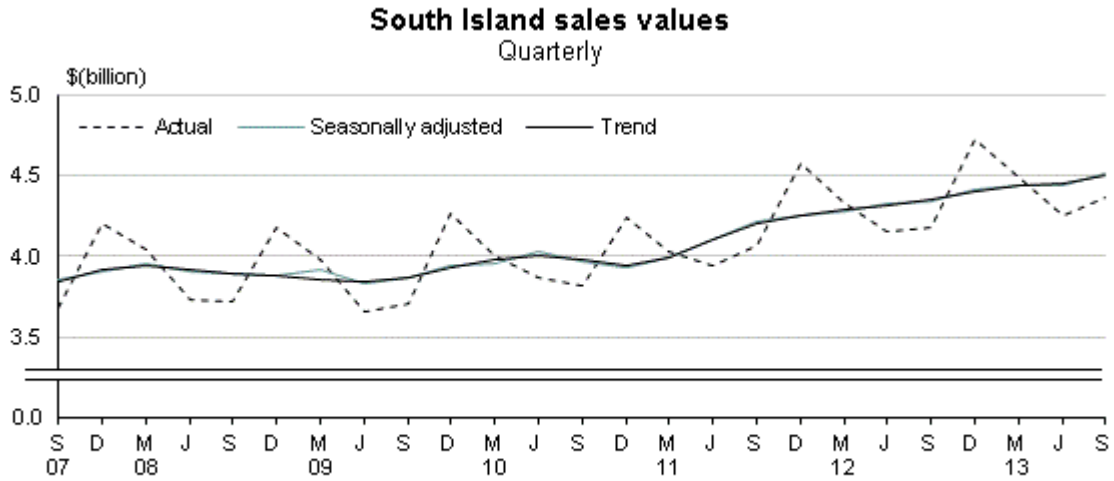
Southern regions lead sales increase

Note: the Retail Trade Survey is designed at a national level. Use caution when interpreting regional-level figures.

The value of sales in the South Island rose 1.6 percent (\$72 million) in the September 2013 quarter. This follows a slight fall of 0.1 percent (\$3 million) in the June 2013 quarter.

The strong increase in South Island sales is the result of:

- Canterbury, **up** 2.1 percent (\$52 million)
- remainder of the South Island, **up** 1.0 percent (\$21 million).

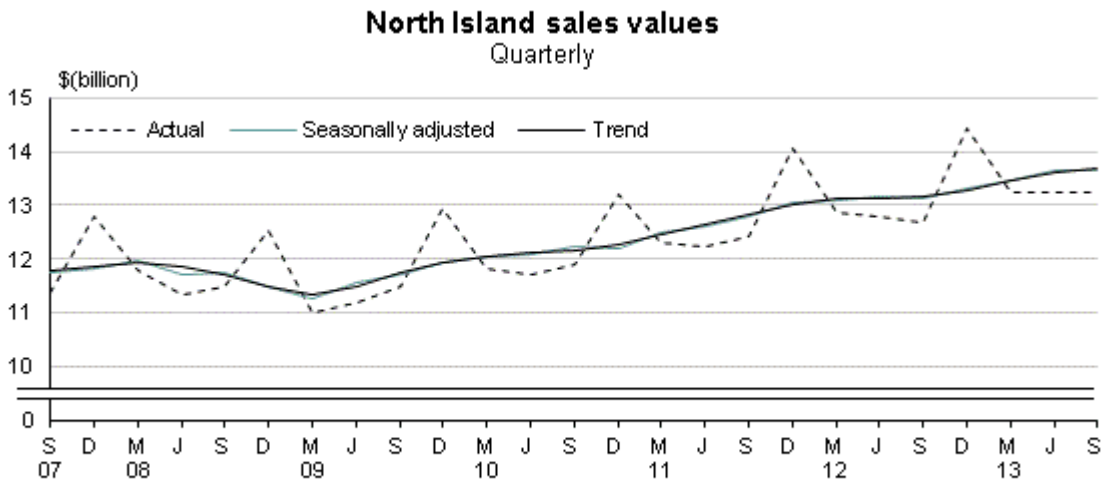


Source: Statistics New Zealand

The value of sales in the North Island was up 0.1 percent (\$20 million) in the September 2013 quarter. This follows a 1.3 percent (\$179 million) rise in the June 2013 quarter.

The North Island sales value is the result of:

- Auckland, **up** 0.8 percent (\$48 million)
- Wellington, **up** 0.7 percent (\$13 million)
- Waikato, **down** 0.4 percent (\$8 million)
- remainder of the North Island, **down** 0.9 percent (\$33 million).



Source: Statistics New Zealand

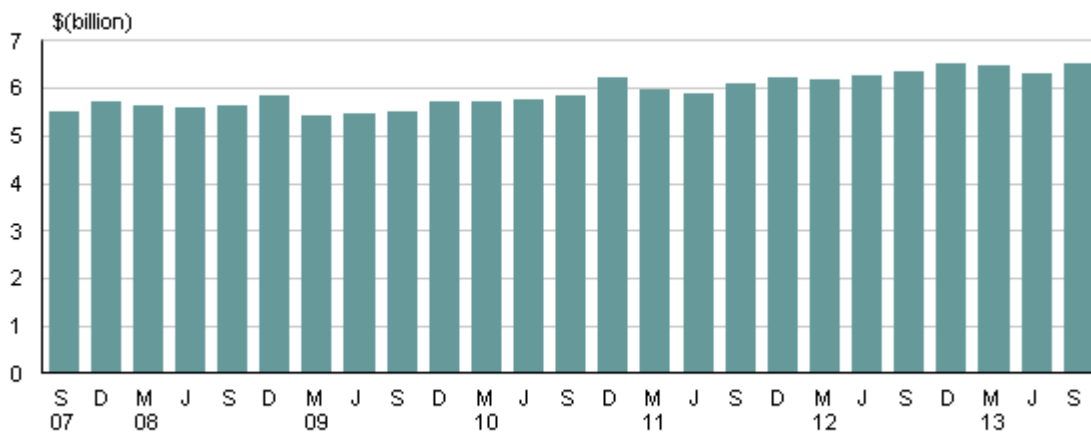
Actual value of stock up on 2012

Stock figures are recorded at 30 September 2013. All references to stocks are in actual (unadjusted) dollars.

The total value of stock held at 30 September 2013 (\$6.5 billion) was 2.4 percent (\$155 million) higher than at 30 September 2012.

The value of stock for the core retail industries (\$5.0 billion) was 1.3 percent (\$64 million) higher than at 30 September 2012.

Quarterly retail stock levels



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The largest stock increases were in:

- motor-vehicle and parts retailing, up 6.7 percent (\$90 million)
- department stores, up 6.2 percent (\$45 million)
- hardware, building, and garden supplies, up 4.1 percent (\$31 million).

The notable stock decreases were in:

- recreational goods, down 7.5 percent (\$33 million)
- electrical and electronic goods, down 6.5 percent (\$24 million)
- supermarket and grocery stores, down 1.6 percent (\$10 million).

For more detailed data from the Retail Trade Survey, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About the Retail Trade Survey

The Retail Trade Survey (RTS) provides short-term economic indicators of the retail trade sector. In addition, the data is used for compiling the retail trade sector component of quarterly national accounts (on the production side) and in compiling household consumption expenditure (on the expenditure side).

The survey was last redesigned for the September 2003 quarter. For more details about the redesign see:

[Retail Trade Survey – Redesign: September 2003](#)

[Retail Trade Survey – Implementation of new survey design.](#)

More definitions

ANZSIC06: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification – New Zealand version 2006.

ANZIND: an ANZSIC-based classification used to group industries for publication.

Business Frame: a register of all economically significant businesses operating in New Zealand. The population of the RTS is drawn from the Business Frame.

Deflators: indexes that measure the rate of price change of goods and services sold by each RTS industry. Deflators are not calculated for the subtotal or all industries total.

Enterprise: a business entity operating in New Zealand, either as a legally constituted body such as a company, partnership, trust, local or central government trading organisation, or a self-employed individual.

Geographic unit: a GEO is a subdivision of an enterprise. It is a separate operating unit engaged in New Zealand in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity from a single physical location or base.

Per head of population: the population measure used for the RTS is the estimated residential population. It excludes short-term visitors to New Zealand.

Sales volumes expressed in September 2010 quarter prices: a constant price estimate, from which the portion of the current price sales' movement caused by price changes has been removed.

Related links

Upcoming releases

The *Retail Trade Survey: December 2013 quarter* will be released on 17 February 2014.

[Subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

[The release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

[Retail Trade Survey](#) has links to past releases.

Related links

The latest movements in related series were as follows:

The [consumers price index](#) rose 0.9 percent in the September 2013 quarter from the June 2013 quarter.

On [Infoshare](#), New Zealand Transport Agency figures show that new registrations of cars and station wagons (including cars previously registered overseas) were up 7.4 percent in the September 2013 quarter from the June 2013 quarter.

[Credit card billings in New Zealand](#), including spending using New Zealand and overseas-issued cards, rose 5.5 percent in the September 2013 quarter from the same period of the previous year.

The [Reserve Bank of New Zealand's Official Cash Rate](#) remained at 2.5 percent throughout the September 2013 quarter.

Data quality

Period-specific information

This section contains data information that has changed since the last release.

- [Measurement errors](#)
- [Imputation](#)
- [Postal response rate](#)

General information

This section contains information about data that does not change between releases.

- [Population](#)
- [Industry descriptions](#)
- [Sample design](#)
- [Sample maintenance](#)
- [Sample reselection](#)
- [Measurement errors](#)
- [Use of retail trade data in quarterly national accounts](#)
- [Seasonally adjusted series](#)
- [Estimated trend](#)
- [Retail Trade Survey deflators](#)
- [Regional estimates](#)

Period-specific information

Measurement errors

All statistical estimates are subject to measurement errors. These include both sample errors and non-sample errors. In addition, we apply imputation methodologies to cope with small firms and non-response. These measurement errors should be considered when analysing the results from the survey.

[See measurement errors.](#)

Sample errors

The postal survey is designed to give statistics at the following levels of accuracy (at the 95 percent confidence interval limit):

- 3 percent for sales at the total national retail trade level
- 10 percent for sales at the published national retail industry level.

This means, for example, that there is a 95 percent chance that the true value of total retail trade sales lies within 3 percent of the published estimate.

Retail Trade Survey: September 2013 quarter sample errors by industry

At the 95 percent confidence interval limit

Retail industry	Level (relative percent)	Movement (absolute percent)
Motor-vehicle and parts	6.3	4.3
Fuel	4.6	2.7
Supermarket and grocery stores	7.5	4.3
Specialised food	6.2	1.7
Liquor	7.8	5.5
Furniture, floor coverings, houseware, textiles	6.3	2.3
Electrical and electronic goods	1.7	0.9
Hardware, building, and garden supplies	4.6	2.2
Recreational goods	5.5	4.5
Clothing, footwear, and accessories	2.9	11.5
Department stores	0.0	0.0
Pharmaceutical and other store-based retailing	10.2	1.3
Non-store and commission-based retailing	16.8	10.8
Accommodation	4.7	4.2
Food and beverage services	4.0	2.7
Total retail trade	2.3	1.8

Industries with zero sample error are full-coverage industries. In these industries, we survey all large firms and model all small to medium-sized firms using administrative data sourced from Inland Revenue.

Retail Trade Survey: September 2013 quarter sample errors by region

At the 95 percent confidence interval limit

Region	Level (relative percent)	Movement (absolute percent)
Auckland	4.9	0.3
Waikato	15.2	12.1
Wellington	14.4	4.3
Remainder of the North Island	7.8	2.2
Canterbury	11.0	1.7
Remainder of the South Island	10.7	3.5

Imputation

Small firms

Small to medium-sized firms are generally not surveyed. Instead, we model their variables from administrative data (GST) sourced from Inland Revenue. Ratios calculated from the postal sample units are applied to the administrative data to provide an estimate of their variables.

Non-response imputation

Although we make every attempt to achieve a 100 percent response rate, in practice this does not occur. Values for non-responding businesses are estimated by a number of methods, including:

- regression imputation
- historic imputation
- mean imputation.

Regression imputation involves estimating sales from the unit's administrative data (GST sales) based on the relationship shown by similar businesses. Historic imputation involves multiplying their response in the previous period by a non-response factor. The non-response factor is the average movement of similar businesses over the month. Mean imputation involves estimating a value for a unit by using the average value for a set of similar businesses.

Sales imputed in the September 2013 quarter		
Retail industry	Tax modelled	Non-response
	Percentage of sales	
Motor-vehicle and parts	6.7	11.9
Fuel	2.6	10.8
Supermarket and grocery stores	4.5	6.7
Specialised food	11.1	16.1
Liquor	12.4	8.8
Furniture, floor coverings, houseware, textiles	11.6	14.5
Electrical and electronic goods	9.8	9.9
Hardware, building, and garden supplies	10.0	8.8
Recreational goods	7.9	15.2
Clothing, footwear, and accessories	8.9	16.5
Department stores	0.0	0.0
Pharmaceutical and other store-based retailing	9.1	14.6
Non-store and commission-based retailing	10.4	4.2
Accommodation	9.7	14.3
Food and beverage services	10.3	19.2
Total retail trade	6.9	11.0

Postal response rate

The Retail Trade Survey has a target response rate of 85 percent. We achieved an 88.2 percent response rate for the September 2013 quarter.

The response rate describes the proportion of geographic units (GEOs) that provided survey responses. Note that the calculation of this response rate relates only to data for the postal sample.

General information

Population

Our target population for this survey is all GEOs operating in New Zealand that are classified on Statistics NZ's Business Frame to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) below:

- retail trade (ANZSIC division G)
- accommodation and food services (ANZSIC division H).

Industry descriptions

A GEO is included in an industry based on its predominant activity in terms of sales. For example, a petrol station will sell petrol and diesel, but it may also sell car parts and grocery items. The store will be classified to the fuel retailing industry if most of its sales income comes from the sale of fuel. Data are published for 15 industries, which are defined as follows:

ANZSIC06 industries, class codes, and descriptions for the Retail Trade Survey (RTS)	
RTS industry and description used in published tables	ANZSIC06 class and description
G1110 Motor vehicle and parts	G391100 Car retailing
	G391200 Motor cycle retailing
	G391300 Trailer and other motor vehicle retailing
	G392100 Motor vehicle parts retailing
	G392200 Tyre retailing
G1120 Fuel	G400000 Fuel retailing
G1210 Supermarket and grocery stores	G411000 Supermarkets and grocery stores
G1221 Specialised food	G412100 Fresh meat, fish, and poultry retailing
	G412200 Fruit and vegetable retailing
	G412900 Other specialised food retailing
G1222 Liquor	G412300 Liquor retailing
G1311 Furniture, floor coverings, houseware, textiles	G421100 Furniture retailing
	G421200 Floor coverings retailing
	G421300 Houseware retailing

	G421400 Manchester and other textile goods retailing
G1312 Electrical and electronic goods	G422100 Electrical, electronic, and gas appliance retailing
	G422200 Computer and computer peripheral retailing
	G422900 Other electrical and electronic goods retailing
G1313 Hardware, building, and garden supplies	G423100 Hardware and building supplies retailing
	G423200 Garden supplies retailing
G1321 Recreational goods	G424100 Sport and camping equipment retailing
	G424200 Entertainment media retailing
	G424300 Toy and game retailing
	G424400 Newspaper and book retailing
	G424500 Marine equipment retailing
G1322 Clothing, footwear, and accessories	G425100 Clothing retailing
	G425200 Footwear retailing
	G425300 Watch and jewellery retailing
	G425900 Other personal accessory retailing
G1330 Department stores	G426000 Department stores
G1340 Pharmaceutical and other store-based retailing	G427100 Pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and toiletry retailing
	G427200 Stationery goods retailing
	G427300 Antique and used goods retailing
	G427400 Flower retailing
	G427900 Other store-based retailing nec
G1350 Non-store and commission-based retailing	G431000 Non-store retailing
	G432000 Retail commission-based buying/selling
H2110 Accommodation	H440000 Accommodation
H2120 Food and beverage services	H451100 Cafes and restaurants
	H451200 Takeaway food services
	H451300 Catering services
	H452000 Pubs, taverns, and bars
	H453000 Clubs (hospitality)
Note: nec = not elsewhere classified	

Sample design

We stratify the survey population according to:

- industries defined by the ANZSIC-based ANZIND classification at the inter-industry level
- size (in terms of rolling-mean employment)
- turnover (annualised GST sales).

Each ANZIND inter-industry contains between two and four substrata. Because of the contribution that large units make to the economic activity within each industry, they are all included in the sample. We also include a portion of the remaining medium to large units in the sample. In addition, small to medium-sized businesses have their data modelled from administrative data (GST) sourced from Inland Revenue. The Inland Revenue data are forecast two months ahead. We include all retailing GEOs belonging to a selected 'enterprise'.

The sample is based on approximately 52,000 retail outlets in New Zealand. We select around 2,500 enterprises (between 8,000 and 8,500 GEOs) in the RTS postal sample. The postal sample is supplemented by GST data representing smaller retailers, approximately 26,400 enterprises (26,500 GEOs).

Sample maintenance

Sample maintenance is the process that maintains the sample over time, to reflect 'births', 'deaths' and other structural changes identified on the Business Frame. The information for Business Frame changes can be from a variety of sources, including GST registrations and respondent contact.

We identify new enterprises when they register for GST. Once a quarter, the new enterprises are selected into the sample using the same criteria as for the original sample. These are referred to as births. When an enterprise ceases trading, we remove its retailing GEOs from the survey. These are referred to as deaths.

Enterprises can also enter or leave the survey sample if they are reclassified to a different industry. Reclassifications occur when an enterprise changes its main form of activity (eg from wholesale trade to retailing). We usually identify these in the Annual Frame Update Survey conducted in February of each year.

Sample reselection

We select the sample for the RTS each quarter to ensure the sample reflects changes occurring in the retailing population.

Measurement errors

Errors in the survey are divided into two classes:

Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error includes errors arising from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, and errors in recording and coding data. The size of these errors is difficult to quantify. We may revise if significant errors are detected in subsequent quarters.

Sampling error

Sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than an entire population, is surveyed.

Use of retail trade data in quarterly national accounts

A key use of the RTS is in calculating retail trade value added for compiling quarterly gross domestic product (GDP).

The quarterly GDP retail trade indicator uses the retail sales volumes expressed in September 1995 quarter prices, by industry, series from the RTS. These series are chain-linked to give constant-price sales at the ANZSIC06 working-industry level. We calculate the chain-linking weights using annualised quarterly current-price sales, by RTS industry.

Seasonally adjusted series

The X-12-ARIMA package is used to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates and trend estimates for sales in all subdivisions. Seasonal adjustment aims to eliminate the impact of regular seasonal events (such as annual cycles in agricultural production, winter, or annual holidays) on time series. This makes the data for adjacent quarters more comparable.

All seasonally adjusted figures are subject to revision each quarter. This enables the seasonal component to be better estimated and removed from the series.

Estimated trend

For any series, the survey estimates can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal, and irregular. While seasonally adjusted series have the seasonal component removed, trend series have both the seasonal and the irregular components removed. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series, and are likely to indicate turning points more accurately than are seasonally adjusted estimates.

We calculate the trend series using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment package. They are based on a five-term or seven-term moving average of the quarterly seasonally adjusted series, with an adjustment for outlying values.

Trend estimates towards the end of the series incorporate new data as they become available and can therefore change as more observations are added to the series. Revisions can be particularly large if an observation is treated as an outlier in one quarter, but is found to be part of the underlying trend as further observations are added to the series. Typically, only the estimates for the most-recent quarter will be subject to substantial revisions.

Retail Trade Survey deflators

The RTS deflators that appear in tables 13 and 14 measure change in the prices of goods and services sold by businesses in the 15 retail industries. We can explain movements in actual retail sales values by changes in price, and by changes in volume. The deflators are used to remove the effect of price change, which allows change in the volume of retail sales to be estimated.

The deflator for each industry consists of a 'basket' of indexes, drawn mainly from the consumers price index (CPI). The CPI indexes and other indicators in each deflator's basket represent the

goods and services sold by the industry. Each good or service is weighted to reflect the relative importance of the mix of goods and services sold by the industry.

See [Retail Trade Survey deflator weights](#) for more information about the RTS deflators.

Regional estimates

In the October 2003 month, we changed the RTS sample of GEOs. ANZSIC06-based regional data is not available before the December 2003 quarter.

More information

See [Retail Trade Survey](#) for information about the survey.

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Revisions

Statistics New Zealand has revised the clothing, footwear, and accessories data from the March 2011 to the June 2013 quarter.

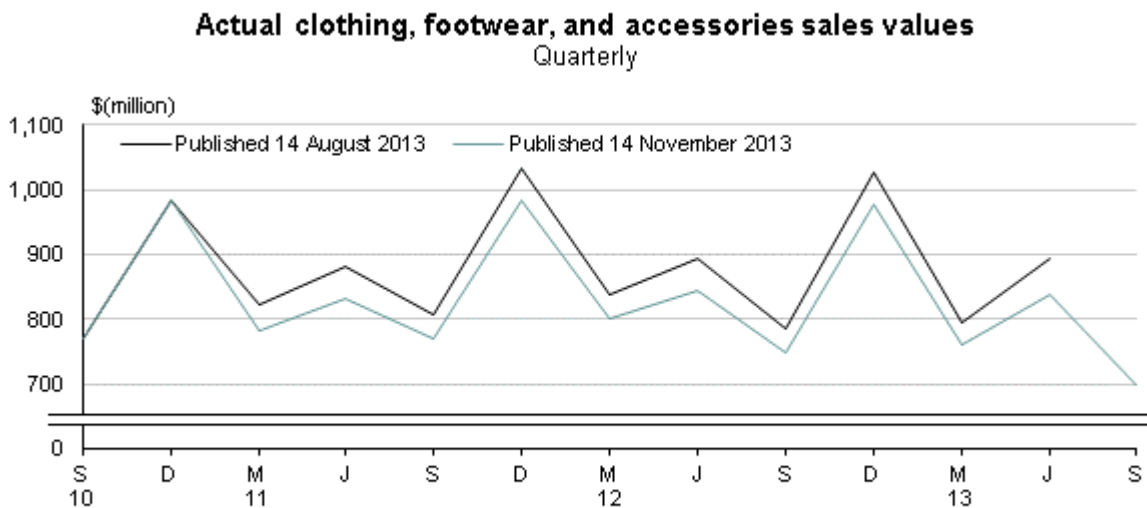
The sample of retail businesses that receive a Retail Trade Survey questionnaire changes slightly from quarter to quarter – generally as a result of change of ownership or change in annual turnover. These sample changes can contribute to movements in the data.

As part of our quality assurance this quarter, we found that changes in the September 2013 sample for the clothing, footwear, and accessories industry had led to a shift in the sample composition. This change dated back to the March 2011 quarter. Analysis showed that the level of the September 2013 quarter data was a closer approximation of the industry sales than the level in previous quarters. We expect the level in future quarters to be more consistent with the September 2013 quarter.

We have revised clothing, footwear, and accessories data for:

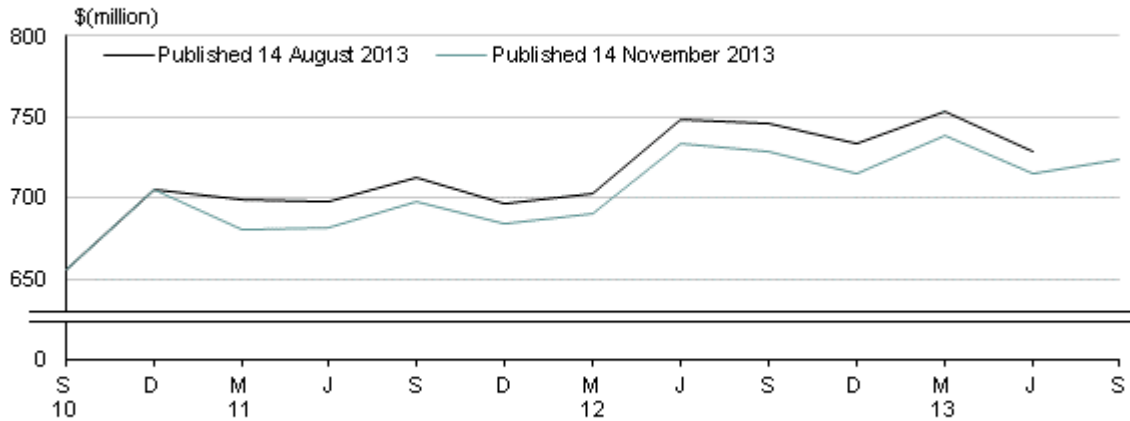
- sales values
- sales volumes
- stocks

The graphs below show how the new sales and stock levels compare with previously published data for clothing, footwear, and accessories retailing.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Actual clothing, footwear, and accessories stocks
Quarterly



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Data for the core retail and total retail (values, volumes, and stocks) are also revised to reflect these changes, as well as any regional estimates. As clothing, footwear, and accessories retailing represents approximately 5 percent of total retail sales, the impact on any aggregated totals is minimal.

As an example, the table below shows changes for the June 2013 quarter.

Revisions to June 2013 quarter actual sales movements				
	Industry	Series reference	Published 14 Aug 2013	Published 14 Nov 2013
		RTTQ.	% change from same quarter previous year	
Sales value	Clothing, footwear, and accessories	S1AKC	0.1	-0.7
	Core industries total	S1A1C	3.8	3.8
	All industries total	S1A9C	3.3	3.2
Sales volume	Clothing, footwear, and accessories	S1AKK	1.4	0.6
	Core industries total	S1A1K	4.5	4.4
	All industries total	S1A9K	4.2	4.2

Revisions to June 2013 quarter actual stocks movements				
	Industry	Series reference	Published 14 Aug 2013	Published 14 Nov 2013
		RTTQ.	% change from same quarter previous year	
Stock value	Clothing, footwear, and accessories	S2AKC	-2.7	-2.5
	Core industries total	S2A1C	0.5	0.5
	All industries total	S2A9C	0.5	0.5

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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box.

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1. Actual retail sales, by quarter by industry
2. Actual retail sales volumes expressed in September 2010 quarter prices, by quarter by industry
3. Seasonally adjusted retail sales, by quarter by industry
4. Seasonally adjusted sales volumes expressed in September 2010 quarter prices, by quarter by industry
5. Retail sales trend, by quarter by industry
6. Retail sales trend expressed in September 2010 quarter prices, by quarter by industry
7. Actual retail sales, by geographical region
8. Actual core retail sales, by geographical region
9. Seasonally adjusted retail sales, by geographical region
10. Retail sales trend, by geographical region
11. Actual retail stocks at end of quarter, by industry
12. Retail sales summary, by quarter
13. Retail trade sales deflators by industry, percentage change from previous quarter
14. Retail trade sales deflators by industry, percentage change from same quarter previous year

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